

## The Kansas News.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857.

## State Nominating Convention.

Editorial Correspondence of THE NEWS.

TOPEKA, July 16th, 1857.

On the 14th inst., as the last rays of the setting sun were flushing the evening's pale brow with crimson light, we entered Topeka, the beautiful Capital of the State of Kansas. We found that the delegates were arriving rapidly, and every thing gave evidence of a full and spirited convention. The Hotels were filled to overflowing; animated discussions were going on at every corner, and the claims of various parties to fill vacant State offices, were urged with as much vehemence as in the older States, where fat salaries reward the holders for the fulfillment of their duties.

After finding a stopping place and refreshing our "inner man," we proceeded to find out "the elephant." The large body of the delegates who had arrived, assembled in front of the Topeka House, and called for Gen. LANE. The gallant General soon appeared and addressed the assembled citizens. His speech was quite *lanesque*; full of fire, vigor and force, but altogether a very hard one for our reportorial pencil to note. The Topeka Constitution was his rallying cry and he besought his hearers not to go back. Every man respected the memory of his mother. He urged them by that memory which he loved and revered, not to go back one step from the right path. He did not believe much in modern spiritualism, but this he did believe in, that the spirit of every man's mother was watching and noting each action, and that good or bad as it might be, it awoke feelings of pain or joy within that mother's soul. He did not believe the day would ever come when the Free State party would go back one single step from the right. The Topeka Constitution first and last was his motto, and the people, he felt confident, would go with him. He proposed to continue and perfect the State organization, and as a means thereto, stated that the people of Kansas should take possession of the Territorial Government. Let us organize, take possession of the ballot box, with arms in our hands, if necessary, in October next. Gov. Walker has promised a fair election next fall without reference to Territorial enactments. He knew that an attempt was to be again made by Missouri to control that election, and it must never be allowed. Let the people assemble in mass convention at some day and point to be named, and there nominate a Territorial Delegate to Congress, acting as the people, not the Free State party. Also nominate in each precinct, the members of the Council and Lower House, and as the Topeka Legislature would be in session at the same time, why, they could elect the same men, and so do up the work, send them up to Leocompton, and the people would see that they got their seats, and when there they could at "one fell swoop" wipe out the whole infamous code of Draconian laws. They might leave one law, and but one, upon the statute book, and that should be an enactment forbidding forever, involuntary servitude or slavery in Kansas, join the State Legislature in memorializing Congress for admission into the Union under the Topeka Constitution, and then adjourn *sine die*. If you go into this movement, don't let us connect it with the State organization. Let it be a movement of the whole people, and let it be carried out by them, even by force if necessary, to prevent our soil being again desecrated by Missouri voters.

The General's speech was received with tumultuous applause, and evidently accorded with the sentiments of the great majority assembled. MARCUS J. PARROTT, of Leavenworth, a gentleman whose name has been well circulated as a candidate for Representative to Congress, was then called to the stand. His speech was principally directed to clearing his and the Leavenworth Delegation's skirts from the stigma attached to them by some knock-kneed resolutions passed by them in their district convention.

He was followed by Judge COWLEY, who in his own forcible and clear way, showed up Walker's attempt to divide the Free State party. He read and commented on the Leavenworth resolutions, and his doing so caused some feeling among a few who seemed to think the Judge had charged them with being bribed. Judge COWLEY is a young man, not quite thirty, with more brain than most men; full of fire, animation and love of a cause of which he was one of the initiators. Though ambitious, he is above all considerations of self when the principles of Freedom are at stake. As a consequence he is not popular with those who do not always "to the mark."

WM. A. PHILLIPS followed COWLEY. His remarks were pithy, terse, and full of meaning. Indeed, Mr. P. never speaks without saying something worth listening to. For a thorough conception of the Kansas struggle in its unity, and a full understanding of the character of both parties, PHILLIPS is unequalled. We have always thought it required many of the qualities of a good general as well as of a statesman, to make a good conductor or editor of a newspaper, and WM. A. PHILLIPS illustrates this position. Those who have read his graphic letters in the N. Y. Tribune, and learnt of the truest Kansas policy by them, will readily concede that he possesses the last qualification, while those who were engaged in the early hostilities of last summer, know that he has much of the former in his composition.

A number of other gentlemen followed the last named; among others one of the 6th District delegates, who appealed to the people not to go into the Territorial election unless the fifteen disfranchised counties could be ensured their rights.

This little "chess meeting," as Gen. Lane would call it, of the citizens previous to the assembling of the convention, was productive of much good. It proved that the great heart of the populace beats right, and while it infused new life in the mass it strengthened the backbone and weak knees of the few who began to fear that adherence to the Topeka Constitution was impolitic and productive of evil.

On Wednesday morning the Convention met at Union Hall, after which on fully organizing, they adjourned to a grove, on the river bank. It was a beautiful, shady spot, and the blue heavens, leafy boughs, golden sunlight, and mossy carpet, formed a fitting hall for an assemblage of liberty loving men to meet in. The day being consumed in waiting for the report of the committees on credentials, speeches from various delegates was the order of the day. Adams, Conway, Leonard, Holman, of Leavenworth, Foster, of Mapleton, Lieut. Gov. W. Y. Roberts, and many others addressed the Convention, and all advocated more or less forcibly the policy shadowed out by Lane in his speech the evening before. The effect of the glorious enthusiasm of the delegates was very evident on the conservative element north of the Kansas river. The Topeka Constitution and no surrender was the cry, and all hearts beat responsive. Could James Buchanan and his Cabinet have been present, they would have seen how utterly impossible it was to make Kansas a Slave or a Democratic State. The speech of the day was Gov. Robinson's. We never saw the Governor appear so much of an orator. He seemed to feel that he heard the pulses of the people beat beneath his touch, and their quick throbs warmed his own cautious tongue. While clear and logical, the speech was fiery and enthusiastic.

On the report of the credential committee being read, it was found that 187 delegates were present, hailing from the most distant as well as approximate settlements in Kansas.

## THURSDAY MORNING.

This morning the Convention assembled at 8 o'clock A. M., in the grove. It continued in session without recess until close, near 4 P. M. Messrs. Adams, Lazzari, Winans and Lane spoke. The General spoke previous to the reading of the resolutions, and thanked the Convention for the honor which they wished to confer on him—that of the nomination for Representative. He must decline. There was one thing that he wished to say. He should never consider his work done till there was a Free State made of the Indian Territory on the South, and one out of Texas, between that Territory and the Gulf of Mexico. Till then he was a crusader for Freedom. He did not know that he should live to see that day, but in his heart he felt that he should. When that was accomplished, the destruction of the *lousy infamous*, villainous Democratic party was sure, and the Federal Government would then be in the hands of Freedom loving men. Then, and not till then, could he die and feel that his work was accomplished. He besought the Convention not to connect, by its action to-day, in any manner, the State and Territorial Governments. Keep them clear; they are distinct; only use the Territorial club to knock out the bogus villain's brains with, and having done this, let us lay it down forever. When the General closed, three cheers were given for LANE, THE CRUSADER OF FREEDOM.

The resolutions were read and passed unanimously. Our readers will find them in the inside. The nomination was made and the ballots carried on with great enthusiasm. Some disappointment it was felt after the result was announced, yet all felt like working their best.

After some little business, the Convention adjourned to meet at the polls on the 3rd day of August. So ended the largest and most enthusiastic Convention that has ever met in Kansas. The results of its deliberations will be felt for all time, and to-day the cause of Freedom has received a great impetus. Brothers, be on hand on the third day of August, and show by an overwhelming vote that the infernal Slave Power, nor Black Democracy can any longer rule. Their days are numbered; it only rests with you, citizens of Kansas, to say when and how the rotten carcass shall be buried.

## Gen. Scott after Brigham Young.

We learn from Washington that Gen. Scott has been called there by the President for consultation, and is now engaged in preparing the details for the movements of the troops into Utah. It is also stated that the President finds no authority in the Constitution that will enable him to interfere with Brigham Young's matrimonial arrangements and that in creed and wives the Mormon Elder will not be interfered with by the army. But all the requisite Judges, Marshals and officers necessary to administer the government, will be sent out with the troops, and order will be secured there for Gentile and Saint. We have every confidence in Gen. Scott and his arrangements. Like that famous progenitor of his, Capt. Scott, he has the reputation of bringing down his game. Brigham Young is undoubtedly aware of the General's reputation, and as soon as he learns that Scott is after him, he will call out, "you need not fire, General, I will come down." The final orders for guidance of the commander of the troops are in preparation. No attempt will be made to interfere with the religious or social institutions of the Mormons; but the United States laws will be rigidly enforced. Already the troops detached are in motion. Three companies on this service passed over the New York and Erie Railroad yesterday. —*New York Herald*, 23rd ult.

INTERPRETATION IN NEW YORK.—We believe that there are not less than 10,000 dram-shops in this city, with at least 5,000 more in its adjuncts and suburbs. The past year has been one of general prosperity, yet our Alms-house was never fuller and our charitable establishments are crowded—mainly with the victims of intemperance—either their own or that of others. —*N. Y. Tribune*.

## THE KANZAS NEWS.

"THE PEOPLE ALWAYS CONQUER."

By P. B. PLUMB.

EMPORIA, KANZAS, JULY 25, 1857.

VOL. I—No. 5.

## Proclamation to the Citizens of Lawrence.

LEAVENWORTH, July 15, 1857.

I have learned that a considerable number of the citizens of Lawrence, in this Territory, have adopted, as they claim, by a popular vote, a charter for their local government. A copy of that charter has been placed in my hands: upon comparing which with that granted by the Territorial Legislature, last winter, I find that they differ intentionally in many essential particulars. The new charter, then, is set up, in direct and open defiance of an act of the Territorial Legislature on the same subject.

On this point your Committee, whose views have been adopted by you, make the following statement:

"Under ordinary circumstances the more regular method of proceedings would be to obtain a charter from the Territorial authorities. As the Territorial Government, however, in no sense represents the people of Kansas, was not elected by them, and can have no right to legislate for them, we cannot accept of a charter at its hands. And, as the State Government has not, as yet, deemed it advisable to proceed to the organization of local and municipal governments, we cannot obtain a charter from it. There is, therefore, left us only the alternative of a charter springing directly from the people, or a continuance in our present disorganized condition."

"Under these circumstances, you have seen fit to instruct us to present a charter, having discussed its provisions in a preliminary assembly, and now propose to submit it to a full vote of the people for approval or rejection."

It will be perceived that the authority of the Territorial Government is here distinctly denied, and whilst that of the so-called State Government is acknowledged, it is conceded that no charter has been granted by it. Indeed, it is a fact that, although this so-called State Government has, in itself, no legal existence or authority, yet you asked and failed to receive a charter from it.

Under these circumstances you have proceeded to establish a government for the city of Lawrence, in direct defiance of the Territorial Government, and denying its existence or authority. You have granted to this city government the authority to elect a Mayor and Board of Aldermen, City Assessors, Treasurer, Justices of the Peace, City Marshal, &c. You have granted to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen most extensive powers, including the right to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal property within the limits of the city, whether belonging to residents or non-residents, and all the other powers usually incident to a city government. You have imposed upon all these officers, the duty of taking an oath to support this so-called State Constitution, thus distinctly superseding, so far as in your power, the Territorial Government created by the Congress of the United States. You have caused these proceedings to be printed in hand-bill form, and have distributed them as I am informed, throughout the territory, with the view to incite the other cities, towns and counties of Kansas to establish insurrectionary governments, thereby placing the people of this territory, so far as in your power, in open collision with the Government of the United States.

The more conservative portion of your own party having induced your Topeka Legislature to reject the laws urged by you, creating municipal governments, you have even in defiance of their authority, which you profess to acknowledge, proceeded to create such a government for Lawrence, and are now urging other localities to pursue a similar course. Your evident purpose is thus to involve the whole Territory in insurrection, and to renew the scenes of bloodshed and civil war. Upon you, then, must rest all the guilt and responsibility of this contemplated revolution. You will be justly chargeable in law and in conscience, with all the blood that may be shed in this contest, and upon you must fall the punishment. You have elected your officers under this charter, and instructed them to enter upon the immediate discharge of their duties, including the adoption of ordinances and the execution thereof, under an authority having in itself no legal existence, and established in direct defiance of the Government of the United States.

From all these facts, it is obvious if you are permitted to proceed, and especially if your example should be followed as urged by you in other places, that for all practical purposes in many important particulars, the Territorial Government will be overthrown. The charters granted by that government for similar purposes, will be disregarded, and the justness of the peace and other officers acting under their authority, will be brought necessarily in conflict and collision with the so-called officers claiming to act under a different authority. The Territory will thus be involved in inextricable confusion and litigation; the value of your property be greatly depreciated, your titles, transfers, transactions will be subjected to disputes and all will suffer from this insurrection, except the lawyers who have stimulated this movement. A government founded on insurrection and usurpation will be substituted for that established by the authority of Congress, and civil war will be renewed throughout our limits. If your authority to act in this manner for the city of Lawrence is permitted, a similar authority must be acknowledged in every other town, city or county, resulting in inevitable and most disastrous conflict; and if successful, the Territorial government overthrown in detail, as is your present purpose.

You were distinctly informed in my inaugural address of May last, that the validity of the Territorial laws was acknowledged by the Government of the United States, and that they must and would be carried into execution under my oath of office and the instructions of the President of the United States. The same information was repeated in various addresses made by me throughout the Territory. At the same time, every assurance was given you that the right of the people of this Territory,

under the forms prescribed by the Government of your country to establish their own State government, and frame their own social institutions, would be acknowledged and protected. If laws have been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, which are disapproved of by a majority of the people of the Territory, the mode in which they could elect a new Territorial Legislature and repeal those laws was also designated. If there are any grievances of which you have any just right to complain, the lawful, peaceful manner in which you could remove them, in subordination to the Government of your country, was also pointed out.

You have, however, chosen to disregard the laws of Congress and of the Territorial Government created by it, and whilst professing to acknowledge a State Government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore never exist only by a successful rebellion, and to receive from all your officers the perilous and sacrilegious oath to support the so-called State Constitution, yet you have, even in defiance of the so-called State Legislature which refused to grant you a charter, proceeded to create a local government of your own, based only upon insurrection and revolution. The very oath which you require from all your officers to support your so-called Topeka State Constitution, is violated in the very act of putting in operation a charter rejected even by them.

A rebellion so iniquitous and necessarily involving such awful consequences, has never before disgraced any age or country.

Permit me to call your attention, as still claiming to be citizens of the United States, to the results of your revolutionary proceedings. You are inaugurating rebellion; you are disregarding the laws of Congress and of the Territorial Government, and defying their authority; you are conspiring to overthrow the Government of the United States in this Territory. Your purpose, if carried into effect in the mode designated by you by putting your laws forcibly into execution, would involve you in the guilt and crime of treason. You stand now, fellow-citizens, upon the brink of an awful precipice, and it becomes my duty to warn you ere you take the fatal leap into the gulf below. If your proceedings are not arrested you will necessarily destroy the peace of the Territory and involve it in all the horrors of civil war. I warn you, then, before it is too late, to recede from the perilous position in which you now stand.

I appeal once more to your reason and patriotism. I ask you in the name of our common country, in the name of the Constitution and of the Union, to desist from this rebellion. I appeal once more to your love of country, to your regard for its peace, prosperity and reputation, to your affection for your wives and children, and to all those patriotic motives which ought to influence American citizens, to abandon this contemplated revolution. If you have wrongs, redress them through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot-box, in the mode prescribed by the laws of your country.

As all arguments heretofore so often addressed by me to you have failed as yet to produce any effect upon you, I have deemed it necessary, for your own safety and that of the Territory, and to save you from the perilous consequences of your own acts, under the authority vested in me by the President of the United States, to order an adequate force of the troops of the United States into your immediate vicinity, to perform the painful duty of arresting your revolutionary proceedings. Let me implore you not to compel me to appeal to that military power which is required in the last resort, to protect the government of your country. You cannot carry your rebellious purposes into effect without coming into unavoidable and open conflict with the troops and Government of the United States.

Let me adjure you, then, once more, abandon these proceedings before you involve yourself in the crime of treason, and subject the people of the city of Lawrence to all the horrors and calamities of insurrection and civil war. If you will now desist from this projected revolution, the past will be forgotten as far as practicable; but if you persist in passing these laws and carrying them into execution, thus defying and superseding the government of your country; the deplorable consequences must be upon your heads and those of your associates. It will be my purpose, if you still persist, to spare all bloodshed as far as practicable, and subject the leaders and projectors of this revolutionary movement to the punishment prescribed by the law. I will accompany the troops to Lawrence with a view to prevent, if possible, any conflict, and in the sincere hope that the revolutionary movement contemplated by you, and now so nearly accomplished, will ere it is too late, be abandoned by you.

If you can be influenced by no other motives, the evident fact that the power of the government is adequate to prevent the accomplishment of your purpose, should induce you to desist from these proceedings. That the same overruling Providence which holds in his hands the destiny of our beloved country may now incline your hearts to peace, and influence you to abandon this fatal enterprise, is the sincere wish of your fellow citizen.

R. J. WALKER,

Governor of Kansas Territory.

## The Camels in Texas.

The *Indianapolis Bulletin* says of the newly imported camels:

"It has become quite a common sight to see camels and dromedaries marching through the streets. The camels are now employed in carrying government freight from Powder Horn to the depot. They carry the enormous weight of 1,600 pounds, and with the greatest ease. The sight of them stampedes all the horses, and mules that come within sight of them. They are certainly not handsome creatures."

To give brilliancy to the eyes, shut them early at night, and open them early in the morning; let the mind be constantly intent on the acquisition of human knowledge, or the exercise of benevolent feelings. This will scarcely ever fail to impart to the eyes an intelligent and amiable expression.

## Worth the Experiment—Tell your Wife.

Yes, the only way is to tell your wife how you stand. Show her your balance-sheet. Let her look over the items. You think it will hurt her feelings. No, it will not do any such thing. She has been taught to believe that money was with you, just as the little boys think it is with their fathers—terrible hard to be reached yet inexhaustible. She has guessed you were not so prosperous as you talked. But you have so beggared your money affairs, that she, poor thing, knows nothing about them. Tell it right to her that you are living outside your income. Take her into partnership, and I'll warrant you'll never regret it. There may be a slight shower at first; but that's natural.

Let her see your estimate; when you come home again, she will show you that you have paid her bills too high. True; she had rather a costly bonnet last winter, but it is just as good as ever; a few shillings will provide it with new strings, and refit it a little. The shape, she said, is almost exactly as they wear them now. And you will be surprised to see how much less expensive she can make your own wardrobe. She will surprise you with a new vest—not exactly familiar, somehow, looking as if in another shape you had seen it before—yet new as a vest and scarcely costing a dollar where you had allowed five. Old cravats will experience a renovation in her hands, coming out so rejuvenated, that nobody but those that are led into the secret would suspect that they are old friends in new shapes. The dressing-gown that you were going to buy—out of what forgotten chest she has gathered the material you cannot imagine—but there it is, comfortable and warm, and just the thing you wanted for the long winter evenings, that are coming on as fast as the almanac will let them.

You will find a wonderful change in her tastes and appetite. Whereas she always fancied what was a little out of season, or just coming into market; now, if beef is dear, she thinks boiled mutton is delightful—as tender as a chicken. If lambs rise, and fish are plenty, she thinks a striped bass, or a fried sole, good occasionally.

Before you have thought much about it, you will find yourself spending most of your evenings, too, so full of domestic enjoyment and fireside pleasures, that you will look with wonder on the record of last year's expenses, and marvel that you found time or relish for the costly entertainments that seriously taxed your pocket. If, too, like many, your outgoes threaten to exceed your incomes, be sure and tell your wife of it; not in a tone or manner that will lead her to think you don't want her to buy what is really necessary for you, but just as if you wanted a counsellor in the day of your trouble; and if she does not come up heart and soul, and most successfully, to your relief, put me down for no prophet.

## A Caution to Jurymen.

The following capital anecdote of the adroitness of a lawyer lately appeared in an English paper:

"On one occasion he was counsel for a poor girl who had been charged with robbing her master. It happened that just before Wilkins rose to address the jury, one of the latter had been blowing his nose so powerfully, as to produce a red and watery appearance about his eyes. This incident was turned adroitly to account by the learned advocate, who exclaimed, 'I perceive one of the jury has been weeping,' and, following up the words in a tone of sympathy for the accused, he so worked upon the feelings of the jury, that veritable tears at last did respond to his appeal, and the contagion quickly spread through the court. The consequence was the acquittal of the prisoner (guilty or not), who never imagined before that she had been so wronged. Rarely has a prompter sense of means to an end been shown by any man with an end to gain than this anecdote attributes to Wilkins. We can all see how clever it was now it's done; but to do it on the spur of the moment showed a wonderful union of nice perception and unscrupulous activity. 'It's a gift, Samuel, it's a gift,' as old Weller said, and perhaps a gift an honest man would rather be without."

## "On Sight, on Demand."

One of "Porter's" staff is responsible for this anecdote:

Judge C—, a well known, highly respected Circuit-justice, on the shady side of fifty, a widower with five children—full of fun and frolic, ever ready for a joke—to give or take, was bantered the other evening by a miss of five and twenty, for not taking another wife; she urged that he was hale and hearty, and deserved a matrimonial messmate.

The Judge acknowledged the fact; admitted that he was convinced by the eloquence of his fair friend that he had been thus far very remiss, and expressed contrition for the fault confessed; ending with offering himself to the lady, telling her she could not certainly reject him after pointing out to him his heinous offence.

The lady replied that she would be most happy to take the situation so uniquely advertised, and become bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh, but there was one, to her, serious obstacle.

"Well," says the Judge, "Name it. My profession is to surmount such impediments." "Ah!" Judge, this is beyond your powers. I have vowed if I ever marry a widow, he must have ten children." "Ten children! Oh! that's nothing," says the Judge, "I'll give you five now, and my notes on demand in instalments for the balance." Fact!

De Bow's mortality statistics, compiled from the last census, show that the people of the United States are the healthiest on the globe. The deaths are three hundred and twenty thousand per year, or 1.1-3 per cent. of the population. In England, the ratio is over two per cent., and in France, nearly 3 per cent. — Virginia and North Carolina are the healthiest of the States, and have six hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants over one hundred years of age.

## JOB PRINTING.

The office of THE KANZAS NEWS is furnished with a complete assortment of the newest styles of Type, Borders, Flourishes, Cuts, Cards, Fancy Papers, Colored Inks, Bronze, &c., enabling the proprietor to print CIRCULARS, CARDS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, DEEDS, POSTERS, and all other kinds of JOB PRINTING, in a manner unsurpassed in the country. Particular attention paid to printing all kinds of Blanks. Orders for work promptly attended to when accompanied with Cash. "EXCLUSION" is our motto.

## Farming A Profession.

Strange idea many will think that farming should be ranked among the professions! The so-called professions are estimated in an inverse ratio to their real merits. Hence the idea is fostered in the minds of young men, that the sure road to wealth, greatness, honor and renown lies in the professions. A few names that have risen higher in the chariot of fame, are ever before their minds producing an exaggerated impression in relation to their importance. The sad failure of thousands who have not succeeded in the professions is entirely overlooked; as well as the fact that they are not as well qualified to contend with the stern realities of life and endure the hardships and trials incident to a life of activity.

Young ladies foster the same impression, by rejecting the hands of toil, that are laying a sure foundation for future competence; and give preference to the dandy, the fop, and the individual whose study and action is mere exterior show and deception. Since it has become common to advertise for congenial minds, intelligent females advertise for farmers or mechanics,—well aware that their labor leads to the general interests of the community. Since light is beaming forth from so many sources the non-producing classes which have formerly absorbed the avails of the producing classes are being looked upon by the intelligent, as mere drones in society. Among the producing classes the farmer ranks highest, because the agricultural products are the basis of our existence. National wealth increases or declines in proportion to its agricultural productions. Science has accomplished much for the agriculturist in the last ten or twelve years in developing his resources. The number of well sustained agricultural publications, with the numerous State and County Fairs, indicate that there is a better day coming. There is no business which offers more sure and honorable rewards to the intelligent and enterprising young man than agriculture.

## The Sugar Swindle.

The base trick of greedy speculators in raising the price of sugar so high as to make it impossible for poor people to use it, is not likely to be successful much longer. The announcement that a firm in New York had invested \$900,000 in sugar from Manila, on which they would realize a quarter of a million, was followed by another to this effect:—"During four days of last week, no less than 54 vessels arrived in New York with entire cargoes of sugar and molasses, and immense amounts are now held on speculation, which sooner or later must come into the market." In Portland, this week, large amounts of sugar, and 2,600 hogsheads of molasses have been received. The markets in New York and Boston are inactive. Buyers will not pay the prices that holders demand, and the inevitable consequence will be that speculators will burn their fingers—the biters will be bit. The facts of the sugar question are simply these: last year there was more sugar cane produced than was ever known in any previous season; the present year the maple sugar crop has been enormous—equal to one-fourth the entire consumption of the country. It is admitted on all hands that the cane fields of the south are laden with a precious and abundant crop; the great sugar markets of the country are glutted. Buyers will not come into the market and pay the price demanded; the trade is inactive; notes of speculators are maturing; the season is advancing, and the new crop is coming forward rapidly. Under these circumstances, the present exorbitant prices must decline. —*Buffalo Rep.*

## A Literary Theft Well Repaid.

The publishers of the cheap class of British periodicals have long been in the habit of helping themselves to American works, giving them new titles, and then publishing them as original. Even the better class of English magazines do such things continually, and it is often rather difficult to tell in reading a British periodical whether its contents are American or English. Our own publishers, it is well known, have long been in the habit of doing the same thing, and occasionally "put their foot in it," by copying from an English publication a story that has already been published and copyrighted on this side of the Atlantic. Such an accident befell the publishers of one of our largely circulated weekly papers very recently. They found a capital story in one of the London papers, made it their own, gave a new name to it, advertised it extensively, and after having published part of it discovered that it was the production of an American author who had published and copyrighted it some years ago in Philadelphia. The author forbade the publication of the remainder of the story, and so the matter rests for the present.

## Abuse of the Lungs.

Mr. C. E. Beecher, in a recent book, says:—"It is the universally acknowledged fact, that the present generation of men and women are inferior in health and powers of endurance to their immediate ancestors. And in all quarters the cause is sought, while many varying answers are given. It is probable that no one cause can be assigned as the sole reason. But it can be made to appear probable that the abuse of the lungs, by supplies of impure air, has had more influence than any one thing in the general decline of health. Our ancestors always slept in cold and well-ventilated chambers. And in the family by day, the broad-mouthed chimney and uncurled doors and windows secured a constant flow of cool and pure air, while daily exercise in family work, by women and children, and out-door work by men and boys, secured the cheerful spirits and healthful exercise most favorable to body and mind."

Among the many chaste and poetical allegories which occur, scattered up and down, in the Eastern literature, is the following:—"As the dark modd sends upward and out of its very heart the rare Persian rose, so does hope grow out of evil; and the darker the evil, the brighter the hope—as from a richer and fouler soil comes the more vigorous and larger flower."